





## SPAIN AND AUSTRIA

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the Independence Bells of to-day publishes the following diplomatic documents relative to the recognition of Italy by Spain, and the manner in which this was effected by Austria, of which a summary has already been given.

The first of these documents purports to be a despatch from Senor Castro, Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, to Senor Aylon, Spanish Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna, and is dated Madrid, August 2.

"Your Excellency. — The Austrian Charge d'Affaires has read to me a despatch addressed to him by the Emperor of Austria, dated July 21, by Count Mensdorff, of which, at my request, I have procured a copy. As you may not be acquainted with that document, I communicate it to you in the same confidential manner. It is true that during the last month he has been discussing the policy followed by her Majesty's Government towards Austria; but to a certain point, in harmony with what was said; but it is no less true that this conformity of views did not proceed from any pre-existing agreement or stipulation, but from the fact that the two countries were bound to follow the same policy in this question.

"Spain and Austria have remained in accord so long, that they have acquired the same respective interests. But neither Power can at liberty consent to take a different course upon this question as in any other, so soon as their Government should think fit.

"It is therefore difficult for me to comprehend upon what reasons Count Mensdorff relies, in affirming that the first act of this Ministry has not answered his expectations. This assertion would leave ground to believe that the Emperor of Austria would be confirming within certain limits the liberty of action which the Queen's Government has always reserved in this matter, so in the general conduct of its foreign policy.

"The bonds of mutual friendship and consideration uniting Spain and Austria are numerous; they could only become still stronger from the moment in which the Emperor considered it was in the interest of his State to have the assistance of Spain, and to be replacing them by others offering great analogy with our own. There are also several political questions on which the two Governments may be agreed. Nevertheless it would be possible to admit what Count Mensdorff that Spain and Austria have identical interests in Italy.

"We entertain a deep and earnest sympathy for the Italian people, and our family have lost their State. We have waited for the fulfilment of the Kingdom of Italy, hoping that fresh events or an agreement between the European Powers might bring about a definitive settlement of so complicated a matter. But now that the Kingdom of Italy has become consolidated, when the political and material interests of Spain counsel us to recognise her, we do not think that it is possible ever to bring about a reconciliation of the two countries, consulting before all the interest of the country, and putting aside personal affection and purely dynastic interests, which besides do not effect the royal family of Spain. In this resolution, on the contrary, can only serve to prove the sincerity and disinterestedness of our conduct.

"As an exclusively Catholic Power, Spain takes deep interest in all that concerns the Holy See; but at the same time, when she is asked to give sanction, attaches purely and simply to the Holy Father. Without doubting for a moment the just consideration which animates Austria on behalf of the Supreme Pontiff, and the Catholic Church, it is nevertheless necessary to take into account that this Power has interests in the Italian peninsula of another kind, and this consideration would alone suffice to establish that the course which is referred to in Count Mensdorff's despatch does not exist.

"Neither can I accept the opinion stated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the recognition of accomplished facts in Italy should render it more difficult for Austria when to her Majesty's Government the Holy See. In the conduct hitherto followed by the Queen's Government one thing is positive, and that is that all our efforts have hitherto been ineffectual to attain our object, and that the recognition of accomplished facts is not one of those theories never yet put into practice.

"Spain and Austria have always followed this policy, and it is not possible to suppose that we will only revert to the fact that in 1830 and 1848 the two Powers recognised the facts accomplished in Europe, and the fall of the two branches of the Bourbon family.

"And coming down to a more recent period, it must not be forgotten that the Italian monarchy has been recognised by all Europe, with few exceptions, and that the Emperor of Austria has recognised the co-existence with the ancient Kingdom of Piedmont one of the first provinces of the new Kingdom of Italy.

"The motive which have guided our conduct has been the impossibility of the despatch addressed to her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, first, and secondly on this subject are not necessary; and I should here conclude my despatch were it possible to pass over in silence the objections contained in the last paragraph of Count Mensdorff's despatch to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires.

"I entirely share the opinion expressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs to his Apostolic Majesty, when he remarked that nothing was so delicate as to put forward an opinion which might be the subject of another Power. For this reason I should not consider myself authorised to offer observations upon the interior situation of the empire of Austria. There are, however, certain facts which are known by which Count Mensdorff has been guided, I ought, perhaps, to abstain from replying to views of which the Queen's Government must remain the sole judge.

"M. de Mensdorff, however, insists so strongly that the Emperor of Austria has not made the sole cause which has called forth upon his part reflections of this kind, that I think I ought in my turn to reply to the friendly sentiments displayed by this Minister. I must, however, state that I cannot consent to entertain for the stability of the Queen's throne. For this purpose it is sufficient to refer to history. Queen Isabella was still an infant in the cradle when, upon the death of her august father, King Ferdinand VII., she ascended the throne, and her infant brother, prince at the head of a financial party. Abandoned by nearly the whole of Europe, the Spanish people succeeded in causing not only their Sovereign's rights to triumph, but also the rights of the nation, upon the basis of her throne. It is these same institutions, in which others believe they discover a cause of serious danger, which were her most solid support in the midst of the revolutions of 1848.

"During that period, while her such painful recollections throughout the whole of Europe, the Queen's throne was not a single instant in danger, and no personal sacrifice was necessary to save monarchical institutions from the danger of the revolution. Through the terrible crisis, and, thanks to the institution with which it was surrounded, her throne remained firm in the midst of the turmoil which brought ancient monarchies who thought themselves not to be shaken, to the ruin of the throne.

"In the opinion of the Queen's Government these institutions, which Austria herself has finished by adopting, this intimate union existing between the Queen's throne and the nation, which has made the Queen's throne to triumph if it should be threatened by new dangers. But these dangers do not exist, and the Queen's Government is sure that the liberal and conservative parties which it pursues wish to conserve them.

Such a line of conduct adopted at a careful time, would probably have saved the Sovereigns who formerly reigned in Italy.

"In expressing myself in this sense towards Count Mensdorff, your Excellency will be well enough to acquiesce him how greatly I regret that the policy inaugurated by the Queen's Government upon the question of Italy does not agree with that which Austria has adopted.

"I am, however, sure that you will be able to explain to him that, notwithstanding this difference in our manner of considering this question, the relations between the two States will continue to be as intimate and amicable as previously.

(Signed) "SENOR DON CASTRO."

The second document is a circular addressed on the 20th September last to the diplomatic agents of Spain in foreign parts by the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is as follows:

"The Government of Vienna and one of the two Paris journals have published comments upon the subject of a despatch which Count Mensdorff forwarded to the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Madrid, of which the

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(Quoted *the Athenæum*, October 21.)

... a sad, a humorous man,  
... is the subject

vices of the Maine Liquor Law; his friends were chiefly of that way of thinking; and the deputation supposed they would have an easy task of it, although well aware that Grant, the Commander-in-Chief, was hostile to their plans. So they set out their facts in strong colours, as the manner is with all sectarians; asserting that the armies were demoralized with drink, and that most of the officers were drunkards. Among other facts which they had learnt, to the discredit of the army, was that General Grant was fond of whisky, and that he had a regular supply of that fiery spirit furnished to head-quarters. When they had finished their tale, the President, brightening into twinkles, said, "Well, gentlemen, and did you ascertain whether General Grant loved his country?" "No," replied the orator, "we did not try to learn." "Ah," said the President, "that is a pity! The information might have been useful to me, as I should like to have sent some of the same whisky to every general in the service." With the same quick and kindly humour he could laud the merits and chastise the faults of his commanders. About a week after the Chicago Convention, a gentleman from New York called on the President, in company with the Assistant Secretary-at-War, Dana. In the course of conversation, the gentleman said, "What do you think, Mr. President, is the reason General McClellan does not reply to the letter from the Chicago Convention?" "Oh!" replied Mr. Lincoln, with a characteristic twinkle of the eye, "he is intrenching!" McClellan is here cut off in two. And with what drollery unhappy McClellan is figured to the imagination of this little world. On the evening when the telegram from Cumberland Gap reached Mr. Lincoln that firing was heard in the direction of Knoxville, he remarked that he was glad of it. Some person present, who had the perils of Burnside's position uppermost in his mind, could not see why Mr. Lincoln should be glad of it, and so expressed himself. "Why, you see," responded the President, "it reminds me of Mistress Sallie Ward, a neighbour of mine, who had a very large family. Occasionally one of her numerous progeny would be heard crying in some out-of-the-way place, upon which Mrs. Ward would exclaim, 'There's one of my children that isn't dead yet!'"

The history of this man was not less strange than his figure and his character. He was born in a hut, and died inhabiting a palace. He could hardly spell simple words, and he governed by his wisdom nearly half the world. He was a Southern mean white, and he lived to champion the North and to abolish slavery in the South. He was a labourer, a rail-splitter, a boatman, a greaser's boy, a private soldier; he was also a lawyer, a statesman, a statesman, a statesman, a postmaster, a Member of Congress, and President of the United States. His origin was so obscure that the place of his birth is not known, yet he conducted a great war as Commander-in-Chief, and signed the edict of Emancipation. He is called the Moses of the negro race and the Second Father of his country. By common consent he is placed in the great muster-roll of fame by the side of Washington. And yet talk of the age of romance being gone!

"I was born," wrote Mr. Lincoln, in a private memorandum for Hicks, the painter, "February 12, 1809, in then Hardin County, Kentucky, at a point within the now County of Larue, a mile or a mile and a half from where Hodgen's mill now is." How strange this sounds in our English ears! It was only sixty years ago; everything in Hardin County is now changed from what it was—even the name by which it was known. When Scott projected the "Waverley," the first time he came to the mountains of the Scottish life appeared to him very great, though they amounted to little more than a new shape in hate, a few drinking customs, and a set of popular tunes. The name of an English shire has not been changed in the memory of books and men. When one of the inquisitive gentlemen who are always compiling lives wrote to Lincoln for facts, he received the following draft:—"Born, February 12, 1809, in Hardin County, Kentucky. Education defective. Profession, a lawyer. Have been a Captain of Volunteers in Black Hawk war. Postmaster at a very small office. Four times a Member of the Illinois Legislature, and was a Member of the Lower House of Congress." And this is nearly all there is to tell of Abraham Lincoln, until his history becomes that of the Civil War.

The Lincolns are supposed to have gone over to America under William Penn; and they moved to Virginia, as small farmers and backwoodsmen. Abraham's grandfather was shot dead by a Redskin. Thomas Lincoln, son of the murdered man, married Nancy Hanks, and removed to Kentucky, where Abraham was born. When the lad was about seven he learned to read a little; when he was ten his mother died, and the hard lot of a labourer's boy was before him. Years later he got a little schooling in his wild home—some poor writing, spelling, and ciphering; it was not much, but it was turned to great account by the quick wit and strong intelligence of the lad. At twenty-one he helped his father to build a log-house in the backwoods, for fencing which he sold his horse of the rails, and got thereby a nickname for life. Then came a long voyage down the Mississippi to New Orleans, a boat belonging to a trader, with so much credit to himself that his employer made him a clerk. From this point in his career he began to act on a larger scale. He set up as a storekeeper; but failed to make it pay. He studied surveying; but he could not succeed in it. He went out against the Black Hawk Indians, having family scores to pay off to the Redskins. In one of the debates in Congress, he described very comically his warlike career, in contrast with the much-admired exploits of General Cass. "By the way, Mr. Speaker," said the humourist, "did you know of a military hero? Yes, sir, in the days of the Black Hawk war I fought, bled, and came away. Speaking of General Cass's career reminds me of my own, as not at Sullivan's retreat, but I was about as near it as Cass was to Hull's surrender; and, like him, I saw the place soon after. It is quite certain that I did not break my sword, for I had none to break; but I bent my musket pretty badly on one occasion. If Cass broke his sword, the idea is, he broke it in desperation. I bent the musket by accident. If General Cass went in advance of me in picking whittle-berries, I guess I surpassed him in charges upon the wild onions. If he saw any live fighting Indians, it was more than I did, but I had a great many bloody struggles with the mosquitoes; and although I never fainted from loss of blood, I certainly can say I was often very hungry. After this he became a lawyer and a politician; and beyond the fact that he married Mary Todd of Lexington, Kentucky (now his mourning widow), there is nothing more to say of him than that belongs to the story of his country.

When Lincoln went to Washington as President, the Southern men were already in revolt; meaning to carry out the net idea of

Stephen pushed his principle as far as he could reach, and accepted every conclusion to which it led him. He wanted a slave Empire. Slavery was the true condition of society. God had made men unequal, and he set up the negro as equal to the Anglo-Saxon was to make war against heaven. This was his sacramental truth, to which his northern countrymen, as well as Europeans, could have to bow. It is upon this, he said, in conclusion, "that our social fabric is firmly planted, and I cannot permit myself to doubt the ultimate success of full recognition of this principle throughout the civilised and enlightened world." These monstrous doctrines of the slave owner excited at that time no less attention both in New York and London than they were desired. At first, the northern men were willing to keep the slavery question very much out of sight; they had to act by the law, and the law gave them no control over slavery. But as they could make it contraband of war, they clung to the theory of State Rights, and tried to ignore the rebellion and secession as actual facts. Their sole object was to restore the Union; and Lincoln, though, it was said, against his feelings, declared a hundred times that, as President, he was neither for slavery nor against slavery, but only against disunion—something prohibited by statutes and fatal to the republic. As the first magistrate, he was here in his true glow; but this very strict adherence to the law was a great disadvantage to him as a politician, for the people were fighting for him only against the slave power, he had to appear in his public utterances as though he were indifferent to the greater issues of his own country. Hence, it was open to his enemies, and the enemies of his country, to declare that the battle was not for freedom, but only for territory; that the North was fighting for empire and the South for independence. That this was an error, the men who made the mistake must be now convinced; but in the early months of the war, indeed, in fact, until the Emancipation edict came out, it was an error into which honest and liberal men were apt to fall. So late as August, 1862, Lincoln wrote to Horace Greeley: "My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it;—if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it—and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do it." These declarations were made in the same year that the first magistrate of the republic should uphold the written law; it is a misfortune not to be denied, not to be overcome, that these necessary explanations were sure to mislead many men at a distance from Washington—liberal men, say, in London and Paris—who might wish to keep their faith with Lincoln's Cabinet, but who would place their principles and convictions as to slavery higher above their feeling for a foreign Government. When the progress of events enabled Lincoln to see that slavery and the slave rebellion must stand and fall together, and his insight into facts gave him the courage to decree the abolition of slavery a measure of war, the hearts of liberal men in Europe returned with a singular rapidity to their first loves and hates.

The year 1863 opened with this proclamation, one of those measures which take their place alone, not merely in the history of a single State, but in the larger story of mankind. With this act of liberation, the name of Abraham Lincoln split-ter and President, will be for ever associated. It is the kind of glory that has never faded, and the brightness of which can never fade.

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### THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY.

(From the Morning Post.)

No society professedly desirous to promote the introduction of legal reforms could venture to avail its reputation by remaining silent about the numerous defects of the law of bankruptcy. The Chamber of commerce, municipal corporations, and mercantile boards have all united to deplore the evils from which creditors are now largely suffering, and to make suggestions, more or less valuable, for their mitigation or removal. It is therefore only natural to find that considerable prominence has been given to this subject by the friends of social science assembled at Sheffield. Lord Brougham touched upon it in his opening address, and Sir Robert Phillimore had a few words of lamentation to bestow upon it when he took the chair of the jurisprudence department. After these incidents, notices the matter was formally brought before the association by Mr. Moffatt, the newly elected M.P. for Southampton, a gentleman, it may be admitted, who has some claim to be heard with respect upon the working of the existing law. He took part in the deliberations of the city men who gave Lord Westbury the benefit of their advice and assistance when preparing his unfortunate measure; and he has ample opportunity as a merchant in extensive business, and as a testing ground for his recommendations. The experience has probably been tried by only too many of his "shaky" customers, greatly to the prejudice of his own cash balances, and he must have been exceptionally fortunate if he has not had very good reason to understand the way in which the changes introduced by the Act of 1861 have affected the interests of creditors. He has for two sessions presided over the House of Commons committee of investigation, and that he has paid a great amount of attention to the subject was sufficiently evident from the carefully prepared paper of which we gave an abstract on our Saturday's impression. We are not much surprised, and but very little disappointed, to find that all this research has added nothing to our previous information. Mr. Moffatt, it is true, mourns over the mismanagement of successive Administrations in their endeavor to provide a good code of bankruptcy. He sings of the ruin and over each abortive attempt, and confesses by implication that Lord Westbury's bill has made confusion worse confounded. He sees in our present system a constant inducement to reckless trading, fraudulent concealment, and positive dishonesty. He mourns over our multiplying bankruptcies, our geometricaly progressing deeds of assignation and composition. He furnishes some highly edifying statistics showing how the law now works, and he only too strongly fortifies his position by an imposing array of figures. In 1863 six hundred and thirty-five debtors wound up their affairs by means of composition deeds, of these paid not more than 5s. in the pound. But in the following year the result was still more unsatisfactory. The number of compounding debtors was 1176, and in only 46 per cent. were more than one-third, did the creditors get one-quarter the amount of the debts; while out of three hundred and thirty-five who were less than 1s., and of these deeds were twelve more less than 2s. in the pound. But bad these results "they may be counted honest and desirable, compared with the frauds perpetrated under the deeds of arrangement and assignment" introduced by Lord Westbury.

The honest debtor may always make, and virtually compel a settlement which shall benefit no one but himself.

The creditors grumble, the meeting adjourned and adjourned again, till the debtor gets his own way, because no one will take the trouble to sift matters to the bottom. The insolvent is often in collision with the bankrupt, and the result of proceedings to compel them to do their duty is not encouraging. The fruit of all this is shown by a Parliamentary return made last session. In the year ending 11th October, 1864, there were no less than 7222 bankruptcies. The assets realised were only £677,000, or less than £94 in each case, while the official costs of collection came to £140,000 leaving only £530,000 available for division among 6660 persons were made bankrupts on their petition, and 848 of them paid less than half-a-crown in the pound, while 5324, or three-fourths of the entire number, paid no dividend at all. But the closing figures of Mr. Moffatt's statement are, as he truly says, even more showy with what a frightful rapidity the foundations of commercial morality and the foundations of commercial respectability are sapping. The amount of debts due from bankrupt estates wound up under orders of assignment was, in 1863, £1,015,000. In 1864, £5,725,000; in 1865, £10,000,000. At the same time, the total of £3,450,000. Commissions and inspectors have detected such a corresponding increase, and the totals for the respective years show an increasing amount of debts dealt with under these three kinds of instruments of from £1,586,000 in 1863, to a little short of £9,000,000 in 1864, and if the existing rate be maintained, to the astounding total of £33,000,000 in 1865—a sum more than sufficient to pay the interest of the national debt about half the total expenditure of the nation! Though our readers will not be altogether surprised to learn that Lord Westbury greatly puffed but ill-advised measure has introduced these evils, they will, perhaps, be somewhat astonished at their alarming extent and development. But our wonder is that Mr. Moffatt should now announce them as if they had not from the first been foreseen by many whose judgment was entitled to respect. Again and again, while the bill was before the House, did we indicate its weak points. Actual experience has shown that our apprehensions were within the mark, and that the error was in overlooking its multiplied mischief.

We know not whether Mr. Moffatt was able to preserve his gravity when attributing the failure of the Act to satisfy the community to the refusal of the House of Lords to sanction the appointment of a Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. Certain it is he discreetly avoided any endeavour to show how a Judge of appeal was to have remedied the innate defects of the measure, have exacted powers the law did not require, or have exercised powers the law did not give, or generally to have kept debtors, trustees, and every one else in order, without any proper machinery for the purpose. And after the late Lord Chancellor's endeavours to abolish county court commitments it is rather rash to describe him as having indicated a conclusion at all likely to satisfy the mercantile community. The fact is, as we have often asserted already, each successive bankruptcy bill has been more or less a scheme of Whig Administration to make fresh places and grant fresh pensions to Lord Westbury's measures. It is abundantly shown by the disclosure which involved the present Government in disgrace and brought their highest legal dignitary to his downfall. Really to ameliorate the law of bankruptcy must in a great measure renege the system which the first Reform Ministry abolished. We must leave the settlement of affairs as much as possible in the hands of the creditors, and must give them a ready access to the Court whenever they seem desirable to invoke its powers. To plan pursued in Scotland, of leaving issues of bankruptcy to courts of ordinary judicature, productive of delay and injury there, and if introduced here would still further impede trial law. What is wanted is that business details should be left to business men, and that questions of legal or equitable doctrines, fraud, concealment, or other misdeeds, should be administered by a court with ample power to punish offenders, and competent to decide. When once these essentials are secured, growing love of bankruptcy will be effectually checked, and the reproach now cast upon our law will be speedily removed.

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### WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF FENIANISM.

*(From the Times' Own Correspondent.)*

Philadelphia, September 29.

HAD there not been an outbreak of the Fenians, which reflected to this side of the Atlantic, there would not have been developed in a part of America the least active sympathy on the part of the Irish revolutionists said to be in the American branch of the Fenian movement. Heretofore the order has been passive, limiting revolutionary tendencies to a few meetings, at which Irish patriots resigned in all its florid rhetoric, or "O" happened to die. The excitement in England has caused an excitement here, but nothing is to be feared by any English garrison in Ireland. Our recent meeting in New York, at which crowded streets resounded with cheering and hurrahs in favour of the Emerald Isle, but at which no American of any prominence ventured to be present and nothing was done that could in any way help Ireland, are prime evidence, and how true are the comments in America, since it was announced that the English Government seriously feared an outbreak in Ireland. It has now been three weeks since news of arrests and martial law in various parts of Ireland reached our ears, and how true is the saying fuel to the flame one would suppose ought to consume the hearts and enrage the minds of excitable people like the Fenians. But they have met in secret, either openly or secretly. Beyond their meeting at N. Y., and the hearty expression of sympathy, not in a resolve given active aid, there has not been a declaration of feeling from a single Fenian in the land. The whole of Ireland is now silent, and so soon as the call for active operations was made, the Fenians called to be preparing to help Ireland, and to have opened a recruiting office in New York and the Republic of Ireland "are bonds of the loan of." The Republican search can find neither place, and if it could, I am sure, from the feeling of the American Government, it would result in the suppression by military force of every movement calculated to embroil America in foreign wars, and the Fenians in America willing and anxious to invade and capture Ireland, they keep very quiet about more quiet than Irishmen are wont to do when sentiment or religion is concerned. The excessive quietness of the whole order leads me to think nothing is contemplated by either leaders or followers beyond the abuse of England or the expression of Ireland, England, and America, and the Fenians for abuse sent 2000 miles across the Atlantic cannot have much venom in it.

The truth is that Fenianism meets with no sympathy in America except among the pure Irish population. The Americans do not like the Fenians, and thousands who have come to us are all of the higher classes—at the best of times very bad specimens of the Celtic race. If the Americans did nothing to help Fenians, they would be doing more than they have no more to help the Fenians. They are themselves the Irish composing the Fenian con-

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A CLERICAL correspondent of the *Temps*, in Rome, gives the following account of the ministerial conference between M. de Merode and Cardinal Antonelli:—

The great wars which has occupied Rome for last three days is the determined battle which M. Merode is sustaining. The state of the case is this:—I have been telling you for the last two months that the Government of Rome was in a bad way, and persons have been surprised at his obstinacy remaining here against the advice of his physicians. However, he has his reasons for this. He was aware that there were persons at work to undermine his position, and he was determined to have his antagonists, availed themselves of certain irregularities in the accounts of the Pro-minister of Arms, which persons in the office of the Pro-minister were responsible, to effect their end. They at last succeeded in getting the Government to order a reform abuses. Collemasi and Mgr. Matteucci, urged by Antonelli, desired to keep the *pendant* under the police authorities. This would in effect reduce the army by half. Mgr. Berardi, who was a member of the committee in the office of St. Louis had to himself, his brother who was arrested by M. Merode himself, and sent to Ceccano. He had also answered for the arrest of Fausti, the confidant of Anselmi. M. de Merode, however, had a different opinion. He considered that he had made himself a host of enemies, and he considered that the headlong zeal with which he attacked whatever was considered to be defective in the administration of his colleagues. I have myself often said to him, "M. Merode, you are a young man, and you are not old." It was nearly eight days ago, and M. de Merode has spoken to the Pope about a journey to Belgium. Cardinal Antonelli went at once to the house of the prelate, and signified to him that he had the Pope's permission to go. M. de Merode, however, in the form of this authorisation caused M. de Merode to resign, and he said he had changed his mind. The Cardinal told him he had better see the Pope himself. M. de Merode went to the Vatican and found the Pope in the same mood. He said to him, "M. de Merode, the Pope," "I send in your resignation." "I shall resign," replied M. de Merode, "but your Holiness may dismiss me if you wish." The Pope was very kind, and said, "I shall not do so. I shall leave M. de Merode, said, "I may have committed faults, but I am sure that I have never committed faults." "Then," said the Pope, "prove it by your obedience and thereupon, in a very cold manner, he showed the Pope the resignation which he had signed. The Pope said this day (the 18th) has not been able to get any satisfaction from M. de Merode. It will be necessary to dismiss him, and his dismissal is expected to-day. I am assured that M. de Merode will be calumniated. He is a man of great energy, and a very energetic man. Animated by the greatest probability and a vehement devotion to the Holy See, he is devoid of tact and moderation, and the spirit of zeal has often quenched in the spirit of prudence and sometimes even the spirit of courage."

### WHAT THE AMERICANS THINK OF

**FENIANISM.**  
(From the Times' Own Correspondent.)

Philadelphia, September 29

Ireland has not been an excitement in England since the Fenian movement. Fenianism, however, is not confined to the Atlantic, there would not have been developed in a part of America the least active sympathy on the part of the 200,000 Irishmen said to be in the American branch of the order with the movements in Ireland. Heretofore the Fenians have been regarded as revolutionary tendencies to a few meetings, at which oratory reigned in all its florid rhetoric, or funerals of gaudy equipages when some "Mac" or "Mick" would be named, and the speaker would have caused an excitement here, but nothing is to be all feared by any English garrison in Ireland. Of late meetings in New York, at which crowds of Americans have been, and howled with all the fervour of the Emancipationists, but which have done no harm, and no promise ventured to be present, and nothing was done that could in any way help Ireland, is the sum total of all the Fenian movement in America. The American Government and the English Government seriously feared an outbreak in Ireland. It has now been three weeks since the news of arrests and martial law in various parts of Ireland reached us, and every steamer has been adding fuel to the flame of excitement, and has been to consume the hearts and enrage the minds of excitable people like the Fenians. But they have done nothing, either openly or secretly. Beyond the expression of barren sympathy, not in a revolutionary active aid, there has not been a declaration of feeling from a single Fenian in the land. The whole of the Fenian movement has consisted in a call for active aid, and the Fenians have been called to be preparing to help Ireland, and to have opened a recruiting office in New York and another office where bonds of the loan of "The Republic" were to be purchased, but which has not met diligent search can find neither place, and if it is true, I am sure, from the feeling of the American Government, it would result in the suppression by military force of every movement calculated to embroil the American Government with the Fenians. The Fenians in America willing and anxious to invade and capture Ireland, they keep very quiet about it, and more quiet than Irishmen are wont to do when they are excited. Their movement, and the excessive quietness of the whole order, and the excessive quietness is contemplated by either leaders or followers beyond the abuse of England or the expression of their earnest sympathy for the revolutionists in Ireland. England has been told that the Fenians have abused some 2000 miles across the Atlantic can have much venom in it.

The truth is that Fenianism meets with no sympathy in the United States outside the pure Irish population. The Americans do not sympathize with the Fenians, and thousands who have come to us are all of the lower classes—at the best of times very bad specimens of the Celtic race. If the Americans did nothing to help the Fenians, the Fenians would have to come to Mexico to help the Mexicans, and they would themselves the Irish composing the Fenian ranks.

The correspondent of the *Post* at Rome writes:—  
No one thinks of accusing Mr. de Merode of pe-  
culation, because it is well known that he has de-  
voted his own private fortune, besides making considerable  
contributions on those of his brother and sister, to  
the support of the Holy See, and the utmost pecuniary  
aid of ultramontane Catholics, and the most liberal  
contributions in the form of Peter's pence have pro-  
bably been more serviceable to his Holiness's exchequer  
than any upbraid; but neither can it be seen that  
the Minister has been productive of durable advantage  
to the Holy See, since, commencing with the disastrous  
organisation of the papal army under Lamoriciere,  
his emigration at Castelfardo, his enthusiasm for  
permanently untenable positions, his numerous and  
lamentable failures, and failures are of course more  
expensive than successes. The startling fact which  
has brought about the present crisis appears to be  
accounted for directly in the War Department to be  
true, and a different result would have followed.  
Mr. de Merode last week went to the Finanz-  
Minister, Mr. Ferrari, with a fresh demand for money,  
with which that minister professed himself be-  
wildered and unable to comply. Mr. Ferrari, at  
this interview, went into the details of the impos-  
sibility of continuing such a ruinous course of  
expenditure in the War Department, when the Viceroy  
of Sicily had just arrived. Mr. de Merode stated that  
he had daily and urgently calls for money for the  
army of the Piazz di Termoli, for the barracks at the I-  
talian camp, for the new street leading to Diocletian's  
Baths, for the levy of soldiers (indigenous and foreign),  
for the supply the place of the departing French  
troops, for their uniforms, for the arms and accoutre-  
ments, as the phrase is, in France), and  
many other measures indispensable to the very ex-  
istence of the Holy See as a temporal government.

But the Pope was less pliable than usual, al-  
though uncomfortably for the unaccounted-for 500,000 scudi  
by the Minister might be, it is the measures men-  
tioned above, which are the measures responsible  
carry them out without money, of which the Minister  
but an insufficient store in the treasury, and his  
most anxious change of air would be beneficial to the health  
of the Minister, never yet been able to shake  
the lingering remnants of the fever he caught at Cas-  
telfardo.

**TELEGRAPHIC CABLES.**—*The Mailand Evening*  
States that it has been shown by Mr. Lee, the telegraph stati-  
on master there, that the telegraphic cable which  
he has just received. Two of these telegraphic cables  
Atlantic submarine cables of 1857 and 1865 respec-  
tively, and the specimen of the cable used for local tele-  
graphy in the form of a three-quarter inch cable, and  
three-quarter inch in diameter. It is constructed of  
wire and turned hemp—in which latter the conducting  
material is placed, and appears to be of ex-  
cellent workmanship, the material used being  
and Co., Birmingham. The second specimen—a portion  
of the cable laid by the Great Eastern steam line—is about  
the same number of cables of similar materials and con-  
tains the same number of cables.

cable is scarcely three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and is wholly constructed of tinned brass. The number of



[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

but then oranges altogether have been seen, how-  
ever, but these trees in gardens six miles inland, have  
not fruit in winter, but the fruit, I have been told,  
is not so good as that which grows in the island.  
Gardens in Cape Town, where it appeared the  
first, but here in our tropical region the fruit is right  
and the trees are in full bearing. The fruit is a  
size from a large acorn to a pail's egg, bright red  
and the pulp consists of a rich transparent red juice and  
a coarse but agreeable fibre. The natives here  
prize the fruit. The flavour is sweet and slightly  
acid, and the most valuable property of this fruit is  
that it contains no acid, and is therefore good for the  
stomach and the digestive of it into town. Some years  
ago, when in business in town, I used to manufacture  
fruit, the officers and Governor were my regular  
customers, and I sold out their orders. I have  
disappeared. I have always found my children to pre-  
fer it to many others, such as the guava or custard  
apple, and I can only say that it is a most useful  
and delicate food, both at every joint, though it  
is not so fragrant, altogether something like an orange,  
but the blossom is handsome."—*Quarterly*.

[illegible]







## CHANG WOO GOW, THE CHINESE GIANT.

(From the Spectator.)

CHANG WOO GOW'S height is to the height of ordinary men precisely what the height of ordinary men is to that of an ordinary boy of ten years old, and yet, that is the curious part of the matter, he does not strike you with any astonishment until you stand close beside him, and find your head not reaching to his armpit. The truth is, if we come to think of it, that the increase of all the heights of things or persons except our own by about one-third of their present bulk, though remarkable enough in the case of objects to which we had become accustomed, would not be of sufficient amount to strike the eye immediately in fresh individual specimens of a well-known species. There are a few things in ordinary use which do not vary as much as this in size from individual to individual. A book one-third larger, wider, and thicker than an ordinary octavo volume strikes us as no very marvellous volume after all, and suggests nothing of the renovation of extravagance which we receive from Swift's statement that Gulliver's nurse, Glumdalclitch, "put a little book in his pocket not much larger than Samson's Atlas; it was a common treatise for the use of young girls, giving a short account of their religion." The exaggeration of 33 per cent., though great enough to be remarkable in close comparison, is not great enough to impress the eye very powerfully at a distance, at all events without some very familiar standard of magnitude by which to compare it. The first effect of Chang's height is to make the group near him seem very small, rather than to impress itself as very great upon the spectator. He is so youthful, so well-proportioned, so handsome in figure, that he rather strikes us as supplying the natural standard of the human form, than as embodying any great deviation from that standard. It is almost curious indeed that we take so much note of an increase of one-third of the average height in the size of men as we do. A tall horse exceeds a small Shetland pony by quite as great a relative difference as that even by which Chang exceeds the wee Tartar dwarf who is in his suite; and a great mastiff presents a far more striking contrast to a toy-terrier. There is scarcely any species of object in nature or art to which we are accustomed except man, in which the linear dimensions of the largest specimens do not exceed those of average specimens by more than one-third of the latter. A Cochon China fowl is far more of a giant to a full-sized bantam than the Chinaman Chang Woo Gow is to a man of five feet nine. The human species appears to vary usually indeed within narrower limits than most other species, but the advance of 33 per cent. on the average height of any object is not intrinsically one to fascinate the eye, and excite any of that sense of the ludicrous which we feel when the Brobdingnagian baby seizes hold of Gulliver by the middle and gets that gentleman's head into his mouth, and the nurse to quiet him makes use of a rattle, "which was a kind of hollow vessel filled with great stones, and fastened by a cable to the child's waist." Chang is just sufficiently taller than other men to make them seem unnaturally short beside him rather than himself unnaturally tall. His wife, King Foo, who is five feet seven, is taken at first for an exceedingly short woman, whereas she is above the average height of Englishwomen. On the other hand, the comparison with dwarfs never makes average men seem unnaturally tall, never gigantizes them, though giants dwarf them. Indeed the constant use of the latter verb and the non-existence of the former sufficiently testify to that natural ambition of human nature which, within certain limits, disposes us to take the tall men as types, and regard our own shortcomings as inferiority, rather than their overplus as excess. Dogs have the same feeling. You constantly see the smaller dogs admiring the stature of the big ones, lavishing on them marks of hero-worship, and possessed with emulation, though not with envy. On the other hand, tall dogs never feel too tall, never betray any awkwardness at their unusual stature, but walk up and down among their lesser friends with the same sort of conscious dignity with which Chang Woo Gow stalks forth to chin-chin the crowd of humble fellow creatures. It is curious how much taller he seems after this progress than he does before it. When he returns and seats himself again on his throne, and throws back his head with the serenity of good-natured condescension, he gradually sinks beneath our eyes till we seem to see again the majesty and tranquillity of those calm idols in the Assyrian Court of the Crystal Palace, which, with their hands on their knees and their heads far above the level of human turmoil, seem to convey a sense of sublime supramundane life by virtue of mere magnitude of form, and features leaped in profound repose.

One of the first questions that suggests itself when we see Chang's height, and learn that his father, grandfather, and great grandfather were taller, that he had one sister—"now no more" as the autobiography says—ten inches taller than himself, that he has a brother only six inches shorter, and that the Chang family generally seems to keep up its reputation for height, is, whether the other attributes of these giants are in proportion. One of Swift's most amusing artifices in the voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag is to keep everything in exact proportion to the size of his diminutive and gigantic creations. With his Lilliputians for cur feet, that is to say, the whole linear scale is diminished to one-twelfth of the corresponding terrestrial scale. With the Brobdingnagians the terrestrial linear scale is multiplied by twelve. And this is done on the whole with singular accuracy throughout the travels. Professor de Morgan thinks that Gulliver does rather more than is mathematically defensible when he draws away the whole Lilliputian fleet across the strait. But on the whole the proportions are fairly adhered to. With regard to our real Fyehow giant, of course many of these questions cannot arise. It is obvious that he being in Gulliver's isolated position, we cannot expect to find beds, horses, ears, dogs, rats, &c., made in keeping with his stature. But we speak only of his own physical qualities. Undoubtedly his step is at least one-third longer than our ordinary step, and were he not unfortunately debarred exercise in order to keep him from the eyes of the public, he would doubtless be seen to walk five miles and one-third in the hour as easily as ordinary men can walk four. But his appetite is said not to be one-third better—Mr. Chisholm thinks not at all better—than an ordinary appetite. Though the "tissues" must be one-third more extensive, it does not seem that they need 33 per cent. more food to keep them in repair. Perhaps Chang's gastric juice may be one-third more efficient in separating the nutritious elements from the raw material, or perhaps there is one-third less nervous waste than in ordinary mortals. At all events it is confidently affirmed of him that his huge frame—though he is only a growing lad of nineteen, and pro-

bably therefore not yet as tall as he will be—consumes no more food than that of an ordinary Englishman. He is not, Mr. Chisholm says, in a muscular point of view, stronger than other men, though his health is perfect. We understand that he is insured in several offices at the lowest rate at which insurances are taken for lads of nineteen, so good an opinion have the medical officers of his health; and as he has been repeatedly stethoscoped, and his lungs pronounced perfectly sound and strong, we imagine that the usual law of lung-development, which is, we believe, that the expansion of the lungs is in exact proportion to the height, would hold true, and that Chang therefore could inflate an air cushion or blow up a fire at least 33 per cent. faster than an ordinary man. But his voice is not at all louder, nor so full and deep as ordinary men's—nothing like the voice of the rebel Tartar dwarf Chung, who goes through his speech and the harsh recitative clanging with a voice like that of a brass trumpet, and the humour and intelligence of whose face is far greater than that of any other member of the company. Indeed it is the perfect calm of Chang's countenance, which, considering its obvious youthfulness, is its chief attraction. When he takes up the Tartar dwarf and carries him about like a baby, the contrast between the placid repose of the one face and the restless twinkle of the other, almost suggests the contrast between Nature and Man, between calm eternal youth and the curious, inquisitive industry that is busy "because the time is short."

Knowing what we do of Chang, and of the tendency in his family to transmit greatness of stature, it is an amusing speculation whether Mr. Darwin would consider such a family to have an advantage or disadvantage in the conflict for existence with ordinary mortals. On the credit side of the account is to be reckoned greater swiftness, somewhat more power of observation through the greater height of the eyes from the ground, all the advantages which height alone (without additional strength) may give, in a struggle, and, we suppose, a larger swimming power, which must vary directly with the containing power of the lungs; for since no part of the body displaces more than just its own weight of water, the magnitude of the body is no disadvantage, and the additional air-bladder is a great advantage. Again, mere height may be a great advantage when the object is to get out of a high window, as on occasion of a fire. Gulliver experienced the tremendous disadvantage of not being able to get off the bed which was eight yards from the ground when he was attacked by the Brobdingnagian rats, and Chang would certainly find his height a great advantage either in reaching shallow water after a shipwreck, or in dropping from a window or tree. Then if the family's appetite is no greater, a race of Changs run no additional risk from famine, and, on the other hand, since their muscular strength appears to be no greater, there is no great additional safety in personal conflict. On the debit side is the greater liability to accident, which so large a frame—so large a target for missiles—involves, the greater risk from falls which varies with the weight of the body, and the certainly greater expense of clothing and housing so large a form. Chang could not live in many an English farmhouse without constant concussions of the brain, and must, we should think, have crept into the cabin of his ship much as Gulliver describes his creeping into the Lilliput temple assigned to him as a residence, where he could not stand upright. If Chang travels in Germany before his return we recommend him to carry his bed with him, as he does his coffin, but a bed much longer than his coffin, for the German bed would be calculated (as is his curious deep coffin) only to contain him with his head and breast bent forward in the attitude of prayer, and sleepless nights from such a cause have been found by persons much shorter than Chang a terrible disadvantage in the conflict for existence. On the whole, we imagine Mr. Darwin would conclude the advantages and disadvantages of such a stature to be so nearly balanced, that unless it is accompanied by either favourable or unfavourable nervous organisations and mental peculiarities, the race would neither gain upon our shorter race nor succumb to it, but might just keep its place. Of such mental peculiarities there seems as yet no trace. Chang's family appear to take to war, commerce, philosophy, and travels, very much like other educated persons of the same calibre, and not to attain more than the usual level of educated good sense. Chang, it appears, is himself a student of literature, and has already written a "sub-leader" on himself which is very good for a lad of nineteen, if not polished up by the interpreter. By the way, in his speech to the visitors there is a capital epigram—"we hope it is his own,—which he spoils out of politeness. He says:—

"The fish dwell in the depths of the waters,  
And the eagles in the sides of heaven;  
The one, though high, may be reached with an arrow,  
And the other, though deep, with a hook;  
But the height of a man, at a foot distance,  
Cannot be known."

"Yet I trust my heart is known to you. It is full of thankfulness for your kindness, and kindness is more binding than a loan."

Chang should not have added the sentence printed in italics. It does more credit to his social politeness than his literary insight. Still there is no reason to doubt that he might do very well in literature, and establish inductively that men of seven feet eight have no special disadvantage in that department in the conflict for existence.

## BEAUTY IN HARNESS.

THERE are in the nature of things numberless truths under the influence of which we are acting every hour of our lives with no more than the haziest conception of the power they exercise over us. Celebs in search of a wife sets out with the determination that his selection shall be faultless. Although riches and intellect and beauty are matters not to be dispensed, he will not seek any single gift of nature or cultivation, but will secure for himself the harmonious combination of all those qualifications which go to make up a good wife. He talks finely about mental excellence, and declares that beauty is but skin deep, and that the only beauty which will succeed in attracting him is the hidden beauty of the soul. And what is the result of all this magnanimity of purpose? He sees a pretty face and a charming figure, and the spell is so strong upon him that he is not more than half an hour in the society of the owner of these attractions before he persuades himself that these outward characteristics are the effluence of the hidden beauty within. The truth is, he has fallen in love; and put the matter in any way you please, it is the power of Beauty the greater will be our dominion over her.

Men, of thought are now opening their eyes to the grand power which the moral attributes of Beauty can exercise over the face of society. In our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the

lower classes, the great cry is the difficulty of getting at them. We say that if we could get at them, we could do something for them. We can get at them if we go the right way to work. In their dwellings, in their workshops, in their literary institutions, in their places of recreation, in their places of worship, in every place where their hearts can be operated upon, we can set up the attractions of Beauty. These are the landmarks by which we can draw the people.

The growing taste for amusements, which is manifesting itself in every class of society from the highest to the lowest, tells us that a new spirit is alive, and we must be dull indeed if we cannot see that one of the leading characteristics of this new spirit is its appreciation of the beautiful. There is no phase of life upon which the power of beauty cannot be brought to bear for good if wielded by thoughtful minds. It is impossible to exaggerate it, and although we may pity poor Celebs for running headlong upon the rock of Scylla whilst he sought to avoid Charybdis, we know that the road between the two is growing wider and wider; and that as we see the multitude clinging to the wheels of Beauty's chariot as it holds its course in the middle of the road, we see also that she is drawing the weight, and that man is the charioteer.—*London Review*, October 21.

## STEEL PENS AND GOOSE QUILLS.

(From the London Review.)

EVER since men began to think, and advanced from gesture-language to picture-writing and word-writing, they have used some favourite instrument which answered to a pen. The Hebrews chiselled a law on tables of stones; the Greeks engraved their laws on brass; the Chinese, before paper was invented, wrote with an iron style on thin boards or bamboo, and in the present day they form their characters with means of a pencil held straight over the paper. Table-books of wood were used before the time of Homer, and continued in use long after papyrus-leaves and skins became ordinary materials. They were usually waxed over and written upon with a style. Whatever was written was easily effaced; and by smoothening the wax a new and clear surface was supplied. The Hebrews had books written on skins in the time of David; and the Ionians wrote on goat-skins and sheepskins when the plant of the bible was scarce. The North American Indian "blazed" or wounded his recording pine-tree with an axe, so as to mark it with conspicuous white symbols. He also painted pieces of birch-bark with suggestive pictures, to remind the singers of the several verses in their songs or charms. As civilisation advanced, and pure letters were substituted for pictures by means of a pencil, the reeds of the ancients were the hands of writers as late as the tenth century, and served in committing their ideas to paper, parchment, or vellum, prepared from abortive or very young calves. The oldest certain account we have of quill pens as instruments of writing is in a passage of Isidore, who died in 636; but they were undoubtedly in use a century earlier. Many ancient manuscripts written in the sixteenth century are preserved in the monastery of St. Gall, in Switzerland, and in other religious houses. They are in Irish, or Latin written in Irish characters, and exhibit the finest specimens of laborious penmanship. The geometrical figures with which the letters are rounded, pointed, and adorned, are equally curious, minute, and correct. It is evident on inspecting these manuscripts that quill pens must have been employed long before calligraphy could have attained such neatness and perfection. At the same time, it is not always easy to determine from the writing whether a split reed or a quill pen was used in any particular manuscript; and the terms which expressed both instruments long continued to be ambiguous. A bad quill pen and a good reed produced nearly the same effect.

When Theodorick, King of the Ostrogoths, subscribed the public decrees with the first four letters of his name, it would puzzle any antiquary to say whether he did so with a reed or pen, properly so called; and his perplexity would be no less if required to state whether, when Jerebel wrote letters in Ahab's name, he did so with the split reed still common in the East, or with a pointed iron style tipped with diamond. At length, however, the gall-nut, the gum-tree, and copper-plate formed a firm alliance; and Pen and Ink was the result of the compact. The chisel, the graver, the style, the axe, the brush, and the reed withdrew their rival claims, and the supremacy of the goose-quill became clearly established, at least in the more cultivated quarters of the globe. In England its undisputed sway lasted 500 years. It brought in by degrees, an era of its own, which may be called the Age of Pens.

The age of the spear and lance belongs to primitive times; the mediæval epoch was the age of the sword; but the pen has proved a mightier weapon than either lance or sword, and in many countries of Europe its rule is more supreme than that of the sceptre. Perhaps the goose herself was the individual who suffered most from the momentous change. An education grew general, and the demand for quills increased, the avaricious people in the farm-yard tugged relentlessly at the live goose, and scorned the idea of waiting till the day of their death to reap a harvest of quills. The clarified quills from Holland were sold at 8s. the hundred under a heavy duty, and even thirty shillings a hundred were paid at last for the choicest article. None but schoolboys and artists ever used split reeds, for they made a rugged line, which, though picturesque in a drawing-master's outline, was ill-suited to "up-strokes." The crow-quill was fit only for etching and the finest penmanship; while German text, old English, engraving, and other "black hands" required turkey quills, the goose quills being too weak for the purpose. With these exceptions, and that of the swan quill, which was still rarer, all the run was on the unfortunate geese. Immense flocks of them were fed in Russia and Poland for the sake of their quills, and a quarter of a century ago about twenty millions were imported into England annually from those countries. Indeed, it was evident to thinking men, that ere long all the available geese in Europe would be insufficient to supply the English market.

Such was the state of things when a competitor for public favour arose, destined to achieve in a short time extensive triumph, and win from the goosequill more than half its field of action. This was the steel pen. Many abortive attempts had been made to supply the schoolmaster with the attack of civilization. In the beginning of the last century a number of tribes were settled on the south-east coast, between the Cape and the river Kei. Some of these have been entirely exterminated; others have become scattered servants of the colon, or have entered the Hottentot regiments of the colonial army, while a considerable number of emigrants have settled themselves on the Winter Mountain, near the Kei river. The whole number is not thought to exceed 20,000.—*The Races of the Old World*.

SOAK TASTE.—Glycerine is the best article for curing cures in cow's tests. Apply it twice a day after milking.

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cleanse it. Then fountain pens were made of brass, the feeding channel opened and shut, and could easily be cleaned. But the brass oxidized, and the ink refused to flow on any terms. Thin plat brass lacquered over was tried, next in imitation of quill pens, but no one could write with it; tortoiseshell succeeded little better than bone, and the fashion of arming the nibs of pens made from turkey quills with rhodium, ruby, and diamond points was equally a failure. At length the right thing came to hand. A French mechanic, named Arnoux, had produced metallic pens in the last century, but steel pens for writing were first made in this country by Mr. Wise, in 1802. For a considerable time they were manufactured with flat checks, and a patent was taken out for them in this form in 1812. Dr. Wallaston's rhodium pen, and the iridium pen of others, were both flat.

About the year 1824, Mr. Perry began to make steel pens on an improved plan, and six years after, they were manufactured in Birmingham, where some of the largest and finest steel pen establishments are now flourishing. At first they were neither good nor cheap. Pens very inferior to those we now buy at a shilling a gross were displayed ostentatiously on cardboard squares, and sold at half-a-crown a dozen. Many large fortunes were made, and numberless patents were taken out. Every possible shape and quality became the subject of a patent, and not half of those proposed were ever manufactured. A penmaker, who was fast becoming a millionaire, once showed a friend a collection of patented pens, which he had never made nor intended to make. "I buy the designs and models," he said, "of the designers. Then I patent them, and put them to bed. They are well worth manufacturing; indeed, many of them are better than anything in the market. But if I were to bring them out, they would only damage the sale of those I am producing by the million, while I should be at the cost of new machinery. So I let them sleep on; and if I do not wake them, no one else, you see, can." This was a trait of commercial policy well deserving consideration in connection with the subject of patents. Swedish iron is said to be the best material for pens. It is converted into steel on the old plan in a furnace, or by the new process of Mr. Bessemer, and subsequently hardened by tilting, casting into ingots, and rolling it into sheets. The consumption of steel in this way is enormous. As much as four and twenty years ago it amounted to 120 tons annually, and was equivalent to about two hundred millions of pens. This quantity is now greatly increased in consequence of the penny postage, and the improvements in steel pen manufacture. Some idea of it may be gathered from the fact, that pens may now be bought by the trade at fourpence a gross, box included, and that there are houses which produce twenty, thirty, and even fifty thousand pens daily throughout the year.

The art of pen-making has never been brought to greater perfection than in the manufacture of lithographic "crowquill" steel pens. They are very small, as the term indicates, and are adapted to the finest shading. Their chief use is in tracing in crimson ink, and also in lithographic ink on "transfer paper," which has the remarkable property of discharging all its inked lines on to a stone, so as to make a complete transfer of the writing or drawing. The process by which steel pens are made is too long and complicated to be described in this place; but there is one step in it which particularly strikes every visitor to a Birmingham or Sheffield factory. After a great deal of hard treatment they have undergone in the rolling-mill and cutting-press, in the punching, slitting, and curving, in the oven and the cylinder, the pens have acquired a disagreeable roughness, which must be removed. For this purpose they are put into huge tins cans with a revolve rapidly by steam, and the pens cleanse and smooth each other by friction, while the sawdust takes up all the impurities disengaged. Thus Arthur Hallam used to say that the form and gloss, the picturesque of man and man, are merged and ground in the social mill of great cities, where we are all unconsciously employed in rubbing down each other's angles.

WOMEN FARMERS.—The "bloomer" costume ladies of America have just held a two day convention at Rochester, New York. A family of women farmers was introduced to the meeting by Dr. Jackson. He begged to introduce Mrs. Patsy, the wife of John, a Niagara county, known as the woman farmer. He said that she and her daughters did all the work of the farm, ploughing, sowing, reaping, &c. Mrs. Roberts came on for some one to state what she did, four of her girls accompanying her. She made a few remarks, giving the reasons that led her to adopt the short skirts. The whole family, mother and daughters, were healthy-looking, and appeared as if they could do a man's work anywhere. When Mrs. Roberts came on the stage, the president said that her husband might come too—he need not be ashamed of his family. Some one in the audience remarked that he was a man, and she said, "That is so, and I will make no difference then whether he comes or not." The next day Miss Lucretia Roberts, one of the daughters, made a speech, which she reported—"She said she could not do, so she might as well be a man, or any other subject, but she would give her testimony. She thought she had got a right to work as Dr. Jackson. If she did to go into the field and till the soil it was nobody's business, and was a great deal better to be sowing the seeds of discord by gossiping. She thought that with such outcast men as women now were she could command good wages. She could set out half the work, and her dress was always in the way. People might call her coarse, rude, rough, but she was satisfied, and thought she was right. She knew she was free."

THE ANTIQUITY OF THE HOTTENTOTS.—A remarkable ethnological problem is presented by the appearance of a single race in the southern province of Africa, entirely different from the South African family, both in physique and in language—a race of copper colour and low development and dark eyes of noble physical structure, and separated from them both in mental peculiarities, and by language presenting features exhibited to no other quills. These people (the Hottentots) are supposed to be the oldest people on the South African continent; and among the evidences of this, is the fact that the river, even in the Bechuanaland territory, near Hottentot names. Though found principally on the Southern point of the promontory of Africa, various fragments of their tribes are met with far in the interior, even north of Lake Ngami, as if the race had gradually pressed down from the north by more powerful tribes. It is an instance of the vitality of race, that the Bakalabri, the poorest of the Bechuanas tribes, living close by the Bechuanas, the same degraded remnants of the Hottentots, under precisely the same circumstances, are as different from them as ever they were; the former gladly raising, wherever possible, a few pumpkins, or keeping a few goats; and the latter scoring any culture of the ground and caring for cattle, and preferring the wild life and the poor game or vermin which the desert furnishes. The Hottentot people have been gradually disappearing before the attack of civilization. In the beginning of the last century a number of tribes were settled on the south-east coast, between the Cape and the river Kei. Some of these have been entirely exterminated; others have become scattered servants of the colon, or have entered the Hottentot regiments of the colonial army, while a considerable number of emigrants have settled themselves on the Winter Mountain, near the Kei river. The whole number is not thought to exceed 20,000.—*The Races of the Old World*.

SOAK TASTE.—Glycerine is the best article for curing cures in cow's tests. Apply it twice a day after milking.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES									
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND MOND RAILWAYS.									
FROM AND AFTER 1ST DECEMBER.									
DOWN TRAINS.									
STATIONS.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.	9th Class.
Sydney	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Newcastle	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15
Port Macquarie	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30	12.30
Wagga Wagga	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45	12.45
Albury	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
Shepparton	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15	13.15
Geelong	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30	13.30
Melbourne	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45	13.45
Traralgon	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Warragul	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15	14.15
Wodonga	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30	14.30
Albury	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45	14.45
Wagga Wagga	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Port Macquarie	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15
Newcastle	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
Sydney	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45	15.45
UP TRAINS.									
Sydney	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Newcastle	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15	16.15
Port Macquarie	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30	16.30
Wagga Wagga	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45	16.45
Albury	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Shepparton	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15	17.15
Geelong	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30	17.30
Melbourne	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45	17.45
Traralgon	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Warragul	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15	18.15
Wodonga	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30	18.30
Albury	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45	18.45
Wagga Wagga	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
Port Macquarie	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15	19.15
Newcastle	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30	19.30
Sydney	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45	19.45

This train will stop at stations marked thus \* & passers for stations beyond Perth.

(wmoopppp) wmoopppp

STATIONS.

1st Class.

2nd Class.

3rd Class.

4th Class.

5th Class.

6th Class.

7th Class.

8th Class.

9th Class.

Sydney

Newcastle

Port Macquarie

Wagga Wagga

Albury

Shepparton

Geelong

Melbourne

Traralgon

Warragul

Wodonga

Albury

Wagga Wagga

Port Macquarie

Newcastle

Sydney

UP TRAINS.

Sydney

Newcastle

Port Macquarie

Wagga Wagga

Albury

Shepparton

Geelong

Melbourne

Traralgon

Warragul

Wodonga

Albury

Wagga Wagga

Port Macquarie

Newcastle

Sydney

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 1 and 7 down to intermediate stations stop beyond Perth will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Perth.

Nos. 3 and 9 Up Trains will stop at Perth and passengers can change to Nos. 1 and 7.

Trains will stop at Hales Creek & 4th signal only, and trains marked \* will stop also by signal.

No. 1 Up, and Nos. 1 and 11 Down Trains with passenger carriage attached.

Nos. 3 and 9 Up Trains will stop at Perth and passengers can change to Nos. 1 and 7.

Down Trains will stop at Douglas Park station after leaving Hales Creek, and shuttles after leaving Perth.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.

Passengers.

Trains leave—

Newcastle

Hales Creek

Wagga Wagga

Albury

Shepparton

Geelong

Melbourne

Traralgon

Warragul

Wodonga

Albury

Wagga Wagga

Port Macquarie

Newcastle

UP TRAINS—SINGLTON STATION.

STATIONS.

Passengers.

Trains leave—

Singlton

Wagga Wagga

Albury

Shepparton

Geelong

Melbourne

Traralgon

Warragul

Wodonga

Albury

Wagga Wagga

Port Macquarie

Newcastle

MORPETH.

Trains leave—

Morpeth

Wagga Wagga

Albury

Shepparton

Geelong

Melbourne

Traralgon

Warragul

Wodonga

Albury

Wagga Wagga

Port Macquarie

Newcastle

Trains will stop at Wodonga & 4th signal only, and trains marked \* will stop also by signal.

Platforms at which Passengers will stop if required—Falkner, Todd, and Hales.

NOTICE.—Advertisements in this paper will be received on SATURDAY before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY before



**THE TIARA COMBIA RUMS**, together with 450 SHEEP, more or less.

Tenure at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1866, the following sheep property:

**THE TIARA COMBIA RUMS.**

comprising two hundred blocks of the Tiara Combia Creek, a tributary of Punnell Creek, in the district of LEBURKIN, known as TIARA COMBIA and CARBUKKI, embracing an area of nearly 100 SQUARE MILES.

**ABUNDANTLY WATERED.**

The run is in the neighbourhood of Fort Cooper and Sydney River, within easy access of Port Mackay and other ports.

**CAPABLE OF CARRYING ABOUT 20,000 SHEEP.**

**THE IMPROVEMENTS** which are now and are continually constructed, comprise a capital woolshed, 60 x 90 feet, an excellent store with room adjoining, large barn, and several paddocks, all well fenced in American yards. There are also outstations, with yards, and about 200 hurdles.

With the Tiara Combia Run will be sold the following sheep, according to latest return,

1927 ewes,  
1020 wethers and weaners  
1400 lambs

4537 sheep, more or less.

\* \* A team of blooded dry & horses, implements, stores, &c., to be let on credit at a valuation.

\*\* In offering this property to the public MORT and CO. would call attention to the very large grazing capacity of the above property, its proximity to the American shore, and the very great facilities thus afforded for conducting operations. The runs being in the market for extensive sale, inspection is invited, and it is expected that they will be bought a profitable investment.

**FOR POSITIVE SALE.**

To close a partnership account.

**FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING ESTATES.**

**BRAIDWOOD.**

**ABOUT 9245 ACRES**

**OF RICH AGRICULTURAL AND GRAZING LAND,**

comprising the MOUNT ERLINGTON ESTATE, including STORK and the TOWNSHIP of CHARLESTOWN, with extensive and valuable improvements, having about three miles frontage to the Shoalhaven River, distant about twelve miles from the town of Braidwood, and about six miles from the MAJOR'S CREEK DIGGINGS.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th January, 1866, at 11 o'clock,

The following well-known valuable country estates comprising about 9245 acres of BRAIDWOOD, and including the complete MOUNT ERLINGTON and STORK ESTATES.

Mount Erlington comprises an area of about 6585 acres on the banks of the Shoalhaven River, having about three miles river frontage, about twelve miles distant from Braidwood.

The improvements consist of a substantially erected family residence, with kitchen, dining hall, sitting rooms, kitchen, and store; also, a barn, men's dwelling, stockyard, and numerous outbuildings. A garden of about half-an-acre surrounds the house, and a short distance from it is an orchard about two acres.

About 300 acres are cleared, enclosed into paddocks, and are laid down in rich clover grass. There is also a grand paddock of about 1000 acres of which about 1000 acres the latter about two-thirds enclosed.

On this portion of the estate is the well-known TOWNSHIP of CHARLESTOWN, containing about 500 acres on the banks of the Shoalhaven River, and of which has been sold at prices ranging from £2 to \$10 per acre.

STORK contains 2600 acres, about seven miles from the town of Braidwood, and about five miles from the Shoalhaven River, about a mile, adjoining Nithsdale, and well known property of H. Wallace, Esq.

It is scarcely necessary to make a single comment on these properties, which are now in the market for sale to the public. Their reputation and value, and their favourable position, in a rapidly advancing district, are acknowledged by all. They are within a few miles of a large and important town, and in the centre of an extensive gold-bearing country where, for many years past, the agricultural generally, there is a certain market, and what is most important, the locality is near regular communication water carriage with the metropolis.

Accordingly, the facilities for the future advancement of the four properties, while, at the same time, the soil is sufficient to grow wheat, corn, and vegetables, and cereal crops, and a demand from the population in the district, which must indemnify the grower from all chance loss.

Capitalists and others seeking first-class country investments are particularly invited to inspect the estates prior to the sale. Every person so doing will be afforded application to Mr. Stewart, on the estate.

**TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE.**—Part particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs BILLYARD and CURTIS, Solicitors, Hunter-street, Sydney.

Plans are on view at the Rooms, where also further information may be obtained.

**FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.**

**BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.**

**OSTERLEY, HUNTER RIVER.**

This celebrated valuable Estate comprises 316 Acres, large portion of which consists of RICH CLAREMONT RIVALS, on the banks of the LOWER HUNTER RIVER, and includes the HOUSE and RAMOND TERRACE, together with all the extensive improvements, including the commodious hospital building, and the family mansion OSTERLEY HOUSE, with orangery, vine, and grounds; a first-class substantially built STEAM FLOUR MILL with superior engine, machinery, and gear, in perfect working order; a substantial ROBERT APPELATUS, a MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, elegant houses, piggeries, stock-yards, labourers' dwellings, &c., forming one of the most COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONY.

OSTERLEY is bounded on the north by Church School lands; on the west by one of the estates of J. Sales, Esq.; on the east by the property of J. Parrell, Esq.; and on the south by the property of Hunter. It is proposed to offer the whole of the Estate, in ONE LOT, or in THREE LOTS, surveyed and subdivided by Mr. Surveyor Ross, into small purchases.

**LOT 1.—257 ACRES** with OSTERLEY HOUSE, the FAMILY MANORIAL, lately erected by J. HICKYR, Esq., including also the beautiful ORANGERY, Grounds, and other numerous and extensive improvements.

**LOT 2.—51 ACRES** of good Alluvial Land, and a COMFORTABLE FAMILY RESIDENCE, and a semi-detached VERANDAH COTTAGES.

**LOT 3.—The first-class solidly-built 4-story STEAM FLOUR MILL**, with engine boiler, and gear (by Messrs. Joyce and Co., Greenwich), in perfect working order, together with 7½ Acres of LANI containing Wheat, &c., on the banks of the Hunter River.

**TITLE unquestionable.** Part particulars can be obtained on application to Messrs. WANT and WANT, Solicitors, Pitt-street.

Preliminary Notice.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney on MONDAY, 16th January, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of the above improved estate, OSTERLEY, HUNTER RIVER.

**IN ONE OR MORE LOTS**, to suit purchasers and a full particulars will be duly announced in a future advertisement.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

**FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE** and ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ELIZABETH-STREET, NORTH, between King and Hunter streets, suitable for a private or public Hall, for a Ball, or for a Grand Reception, or for a Banquet, or for a Social or Old Fellows' Hall, or for a Public House, or for any business requiring extensive accommodation, and a large lofty public hall, with gallery, &c., in a central and valuable position in the city.

**CLARK'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE**, 27 to 29 foot frontage to Elizabeth Street North, near Hunter. They are substantially built of brick and stone, and have considerable accommodation, and a spacious lofty public room.

**FOR PEREMPTORY SALE.**

**BY ORDER OF THE FIRST MORTGAGEE.**

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have received instructions to sell by public auction at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 9th January, at 11 o'clock,

The above described well-known valuable city property, Hunter-parcels of which will be duly announced.



